New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

The Evening Star.

## A MYSTERIOUS FIRE

Alleged Attempt to Burn a Business Building Today.

THE PROPERTY IS IN LITIGATION

It is Said to Be the Third Effort to to Destroy It.

THE DAMAGE ESTIMATES

Fire broke out this morning about 10 o'clock in the four-story building at 912 Pennsylvaria avenue northwest, and for a time it looked as though the whole upper portion of the building, as well as that of the adjoining structure, would be destroyed. The firemen, as a whole, were rather slow in fighting the fire. When the firemen reached the upper portion of the building, however, their efficient work prevented a further spread of the blaze, which was quickly gotten under control.

The Origin a Mystery.

The origin of the fire is considerably more of a mystery then is usually the case with the ordinary fire. Mr. White, the manager of the telegraph office in the building, who was the first one upon the scene, says he has not the slightest idea of how the flames originated, but a number of persons who were onlookers ventured the information that there was a mystery about the whole af-fair. The stories circulated were to the ef-fect that the building had been set on fire twice before, and that the third attempt had been started in the elevator shaft to make the thing sure No reasons were ad-vanced why any one should want to destroy the ruilding, nor was it stated what advantage would accrue if the structure should be burned; but the fact that it had been set on fire before and that this was an attempt of a similar nature was common

Was Frightened Away.

One of the parties interested in the house said that a short while ago the elevator trap on the top floor, which had been nailed down tightly, had been pried open and oil poured around the place, evidently with the intention of starting a fire, but that the would-be incendiary had been frightened

away before he finished his work.

Mrs. Godwin, the caretaker of the house, said it had been nearly burned down several years ago, and she not only believed that the work then was the result of in-cendiarism, but that it had been tried three times since Mrs. Buchly's death. She was also of the opinion that the fire had been started not only in the cellar by the in-cendiary, but on the top floor as well, and those who were on the scene early were, in fact, much surprised at the quickness with which the flames reached the roof from the

The lower portion of the building is occupied by a branch office of the Postal Telegraph Company, Stevenson's parcel delivery and express and Mr. Joseph F. Donahoo, Otto B. Welk and Vernon R. Norton, brokers, who have offices there. The upper portion, and, in fact, the entire building, is for rent, and the former was leoked after by Mrs. Godwin, who has apartments on the second floor. She knew rothing of the origin of the fire, and her first intimation that anything was wrong came in the alarm made at the back gate and the rapping on her door by persons to

and the rapping on her door by persons to give her notice.

Mr. Chas. S. White, the manager of the telegraph office, was the first to receive news of the fire. A messenger boy named Fred Haskell had gone through the back portion of the building to answer a call, but before he reached the back door he saw the graphe and impediately returned. saw the smoke, and immediately returned and informed Mr. White that fire had started in the elevator shaft, situated in the back portion of the building against the west wall. The occupants of the lower floor immediately made a rush for the place, but their efforts against the quick spreading of the flames were unavailing An alarm was quickly turned in, and the fire department was quick in responding. As stated above, however, while the fire men were fighting the fire on the first floo the cellar, the flames had ascended elevator shaft and were quickly gain ing headway in the upper floor. This was used for storing number and other inflammable material, and, of course, the fire was fed with the most digestible kind

The front of the house did not show the

evidences of flame at any time, but the rear of the top story was completely burn ea cut, and here the firemen had their hardest fight. In this they were materially aided by the fire escape on the rear of the Union Veteran Legion building. The sides with wires of all descriptions, and the fire esca e came in splendidly, as the ladders could not be used on account of the overhead wires.

A pleasing diversion for the crowd oc

curred at this point. A hose which was being taken up the iron fire escape became caught in some fashion, and, the stop-cock coming loose, the hose started on its own account to put out the blaze. The firemen were above it and could not reach it to turn off the water, but the hose could reach them, and it did so for the space of about five minutes, until one of the men crawled out on the ladder and shut off the

District Officials There.

Chief Parris was on hand early and directed the work of the force. Commissioner Wight paid the scene a visit a few min utes later, and stayed some time conversing with Chief Parris as to certain methods and improvements.

The upper floor of the building is not as badly damaged as the two floors under it, the water doing considerably more harm

than the fire. The Damage.

The damage is about \$3,000, but the los is fully covered by insurance. The loss to the building property will be about \$2,000, while Mrs. Godwin's loss will amount to about \$20. Mrs. Godwin had charge of Miss Buchly's private property in the house and a good portion of this was destroyed. and a good portion of this was destroyed. Joseph F. Donahoo, broker, Otto B. Welk, broker, and Vernon R. Norton, broker, all of whom had desk room in the lower floor, fix their losses at \$50, \$50 and \$10, respectively. The loss to the lithograph company will be about \$50, principally in fixtures. Independent Ice Company, next doo to the Buchly building on the east, states a loss of \$300, occasioned by smoke and water, to the property of the Knights of Malta, who have the fourth floor of the U. V. L.

The building is owned by Miss Buchly and the societies of the Masons and Odd Fellows. The estate was left by Mrs. Hat-tie Buchly to her niece, present owner, and the two societies, and there is now a con-test going on in the courts over the will. Messrs. Walter Brown and Walter Fowler are the receivers for the property until the estate is settled.

On clese investigation of the cellar and

the top of the elevator shaft there were no evidences of incendiarism, or, if such attempt had been made, the fire itself had well blotted out all clues as to how the flames originated.

An Officer's Discovery. Policeman N. R. Herndon had passed the door of the building not two minutes before the fire broke out, but before

reached the corner he turned and saw smoke pouring out the windows and doors STRIKE IS SERIOUS of the unlucky structure. He immediately retraced his steps, and upon learning of the serious nature of the blaze started to turn in the alarm. He informed Chief Parris, upon his arrival, that there was an elevator shaft at the rear of the building that would carry the flames to the roof, and it was due to his foresight that the attack upon the roof was made as care of it was

the roof was made as soon as it was.

Although there are no evidences of incendiarism to be found either at the top or bottom of the elevator shaft, on account of the nature of the fire, still there is nothing that would tend to disprove this theory.

Mr. White states that his employes or any Mr. White states that his employes or any one, in fact, on the lower floor, had no opportunity to go into the cellar, and how a blaze could have originated without help was a mystery to him. No one could recall anything that had been put in the cellar recently that would be likely to cause spontaneous combustion. At the top of the shaft the same case was in evidence, and the theory that the building was fired from both the top and bottom of the elevator shaft seems to be not at all unlikely.

RELEASE OF ONA MELTON

Demand of a Resolution Submitted to the Senate.

Sent to the Foreign Relations Committee-Deficiency Appropriation Bill Taken Up.

With the tariff bill through the Senate work in that body resumed normal condi-

During the routine business Mr. Berry (Ark.) offered the following resolution: "Resolved by the Senate, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to demand the release of Ona Melton, a nativeborn citizen of the United States, who was taken prisoner on board the 'Competitor' and is now confined in a Spanish prison in Cuba.'

Mr. Berry briefly outlined the circumstances in the Competitor case, declaring that the circumstances were such that the United States should immediately interfere

United States should immediately interfere and demand the release of Melton.

Mr. Hale (Me.) suggested that the resolution go to the committee on foreign relations. There was, he said, no need of hurrying the resolution today, as the committee was dealing with the subject and needed no hurrying up, being all one way.

Mr. Berry answered that when it came to the protection of an American citizen he felt there was need of hurry. He assented to the reference to committee and this disposition was made.

Mr. Hale desired to go on with the deficiency appropriation bill, but was met with an earnest effort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up.

with an earnest enort to have the pending Pacific railroad resolution taken up.

The appropriation bill was held to have the right of way, whereupon Mr. Morgan said he would later move to recommit the

deficiency bill with instructions to report back a bill for the settlement of the Union Pacific railroad debt. The purpose of this motion was to open the Pacific railroad question to debate. The deficiency bill, carrying \$7,811,465, was then considered.

The committee amendment accepting the The committee amendment accepting invitation of France to take part in the international exposition at Paris in 1900 and authorizing the President to appoint a special commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 to

cial commissioner at a salary of \$5,000 to secure space and arrange for a proper exextended discussion. Mr. Morgan urging that the commissioner was given too much power.

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said that France was one of the first to accept our invitation to the world's fair, and we were one of the

accept France's invitation. Mr. Morgan paid a high tribute to France and cordially supported proper representa-tion at the exposition. But he criticised the appointment of a temporary "special commissioner." It was a humiliating expedient, due to the fact that the House of

Representatives was locked up.

On Mr. Hale's explanation that this was a preliminary step, binding us to an accept ance of the invitation, and then giving time for mature preparation, the amendmen

PRINTING OFFICE STOREHOUSE.

Ready for Occupancy and Material Will Soon Be Removed.

The new store house for the government printing office, on the corner of L and 1st streets northeast, is now ready to be occupied and the work of removing material stored in the building on Delaware avenue between G and H streets is about to begin Public Printer Palmer by this change gets one-third more space for storage purposes than the printing office had during the last administration, and pays for it \$5,000 instead of \$7,200 per annum, which was the former rental for this purpose. He also secures a building very much superior to the old store house, as it is but one-story in height, with a floor space 110x273 feet. The store house is used chiefly storeage of printed volumes, which have to be cared for until they are bound ready to be distributed to members of Congress.

APPLYING FOR REINSTATEMENT.

About a Hundred Ex-Soldiers File Papers With Commissioner Eyans.

About one hundred ex-Union soldiers who were removed from the pension offic during the last administration, have filed applications with Commissioner Evans asking that they be reinstated. These cases are now being reviewed by Mr. Evans, who proposes to select such of the soldiers as showed a high efficiency record while in office and who are still efficient for reinstatement. Commissioner Evans will en-deavor to avoid the difficulty met in several of the departments in which veterans hav been reinstated and afterwards shown, be-cause of age or other infirmity, to be al-most wholly incapable of performing the work for which they were taken on the pay rolls of the government.

MIGHT DIE ANY HOUR.

Senator Harris' Condition Regarde as Hopeless.

Senator Harris spent a restless night last night, but is apparently more at ease today. His friends realize, however, that he is growing weaker daily, and do not see any signs of permanent improvement in the Senator's condition.

noon Dr. Brown, attending Senator Harris, expressed the opinion that his pa-tient could not, under the most favorable circumstances, live beyond tomorrow morn-ing, and that he might die any hour before that time. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Senator Harris was reported as sinking rapidly. Those around him said that his death might be expected at any time.

GEN. MERRIAM QUALIFIES.

He is Assigned to Command the Department of the Columbia.

Brigadier General H. C. Merriam, formerly colonel of the 7th Infantry, qualified in his new rank at Fort Logan, Col., today. Orders were issued at the War Department this afternoon assigning him to the com mand of the Department of the Columbia mand of the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Washington. Col. T. M. Anderson of the 14th Irfantry has been in temporary command of that department since Gen. E. S. Otis was transferred to the command of the Department of Colorado at Denver

FEAR COAL FAMINE AT CLEVELAND

No Trouble Has Occurred at Dil-Ionvale or Long Run Mines.

CLAIM THAT 130,000 QUIT

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.-There were but few new features in the mining situation in the Pittsburg district this morning, and these were generally favorable to the miners. With the exception of a few men at scattering mines, the only miners at work were those of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company and the Canonsburg Coal Company. In fact, the suspension is almost complete.

A meeting of the first pool miners was held last night, and decided to join the strikers. The result is the mines are practically closed today, only a few men being at work. These men are under contract, and 10 per cent of their earnings have been retained since the first of the year, to be forfeited in the event of their failure to keep their contract. It was thought these men could not be brought out, and the fact that they have decided to quit will have the effect of inducing others to join the movement.

Panhandle Miners Quit Work.

The Panhandle miners also met and decided to throw down their tools in ten hours after the first pool diggers quit work. These men are also under contract, The Beadling men have also decided to

It is said that arrangements have been made for a demonstration at Gastonville and Snowden tonight. A brass band has been engaged, and it is reported a march will be made to the mines. If the program is carried out there will likely be trouble. The Shaner diggers on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have decided to return to work. They mine coal for the eastern market and claim they will not be benefited if the strike is either won or lost. The miners of the Yough Coal Company

are meeting at Scottdale today. They are working under a verbal contract at 60 cents and quit when the general order was issued. Nearly 2,000 men are employed at these mines, and it is said they are anxious to return to work. President Dolan went to Scottdale this morning and will endeavor to keep the men in line for the 60-cent rate.

Situation Becoming Serious.

A number of coal operators seen today say that the strike is becoming serious, as more men are out than they thought would join in the movement.

Belleville District Little Affected. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.-The strike in the Belleville, Ill., coal district may be said to be off. In spite of the order to quit said on good authority that they will be running today. Miners in and about Murphysboro, another large coal center in southern Illinois, are not in sympathy the strike movement, and say that they

will not come out. Claim 130,000 Miners Are Out.

-COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.-United Mine Workers' headquarters report from 125,000 to 130,000 miners out. This is all who were at work, except West Virginia, outside of Flemington and the Wheeling district, and the New York and Cleveland Coal Gas Company of Pittsburg. Headquarters have advices, they say, that the feeling in Pittsburg is that mining for this company can be stopped.

NO TROUBLE AT DILLONVALE.

Miners Are Working Under Protection of United States Marshals. BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 8.-Reports from the Dillonvale and Long Run mines, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad. where trouble was expected, indicate that all is peaceable. Six hundred miners, chiefly Poles, started to work at Dillon No. 2 this morning, under the protection of United States marshals, and several trains of coal left for the north. The miners are quiet. and the few around are careful to avoid all gatherings

A committee from Long Run waited on the Dillon men, who went to work, and induced some of them to come out. The miners' officials say they are in much bet-ter shape today, and that the return of the miners at Dillonvale is of no consequence Not the slightest outbreak has occurred.

MASSILLON MINES IDLE.

Railroads Seizing Coal Cargoes-Serious Situation at Cleveland. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.-Every min in the Massillon district is idle this morning. Nearly every great freight lake carrier between this port and the head of the lakes is without a cargo. Whatever coal there is coming into this city from the mines of West Virginia is being confiscated by the railroad companies.

One shipper discovered this morning that he had lost 200 car loads of coal. Railroads are seizing coal right and left, and ship pers of fuel to this point have no reason to believe that it will reach its consignees. Shippers who have mines cannot figure positively on getting any of it, as the coa is the property of the railroads as long as it is in their hands, according to prevailing

Lake traffic will be paralyzed in a week obliged to shut down within a week if the strike is not settled. This city is in many respects the most seriously affected of any in the country.

Syracuse Men Lay Down Tools, POMEROY, Ohio, July 8.-The Syracuse miners, 200 strong, have made a start toward joining the great strike. They have laid down tools contingent on other miners of the Pomeroy Bend coming out. It now looks like the whole Bend will join in the movement.

Bloomington Miners Will Not Strike. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 8.-At a mass meeting last night the miners decided not to enter upon a strike. The meeting ratified the agreement of the miners and coal operators to the effect that if the miners did not go out the operators would ship no coal out of the city.

Personal Mention. .

Lieut. Col. Jas. W. Scully, deputy quartermaster general, has been ordered to inspect the repairs in progress at the National cemetery at Mobile, Ala. Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres of the navy will be retired on the 29th instant on acwill be federated to the course of the currency, has gone to Saugerties, N. Y., for a week's vacation. Mr. Coffin is acting controller.

National Bank of the Republic to Go Into Liquidation.

A Meeting of Stockholders Called to Meet August 10-Comment Among Bankers

The National Bank of the Republic, which as long been an important element in the business world of Washington, will soon be a thing of the past. The old bank building at the southwest corner of 7th and D streets, which has for years been a familiar landmark, will before long be used for other purposes.

A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for August 10 to consider the question of winding up the affairs of the bank and going out of business. As the little group of men that recently purchased the controlling interest in the bank secured enough of the stock to enable them to go into voluntary liquidation, in accordance with the national banking laws, it is a foregone conclusion that when the question foregone conclusion that when the question is put it will be carried by a large ma-jority. As the bank owns its building, that will have to be disposed of along with the other assets when the time comes to close up the transaction.

Liquidation Predicted.

When Messrs. S. W. Woodward and E. Southard Parker secured the control of the Bank of the Republic a couple of menths ago there were a good many people who thought that liquidation would be a thing of the near future, and it is practically admitted now that it was for that purpose the bank was bought. Those who are in the deal will probably make a tidy sum out of it, though exactly how much

may never be known. controlling interest in the bank was secured at \$221 a share. A conservative estimate was made by other parties in this city who thought of purchasing, and they decided that the institution could be liquidated so as to bring about \$231 a share. Even at that figure it would leave a comfortable margin of profit for Mr. Word fortable margin of profit for Mr. Woodward and those who were associated with him, but there is reason to believe that the contents of the bank's vaults have proved even more valuable than was at first sup-

High-Grade Securities.

It is generally admitted among local bankers that there is no institution which carries a higher grade of gilt-edged securities than the Bank of the Republic. Many of these when they were bought were way above par, and as many of them pay as high as 6 and 7 per cent, they have probably gone up considerably in value since then. Only a short time ago the bank declared a dividend of \$50 a share, in addition to the regular 4 per cent dividend. The statement was made then that this extra dividend was from the accrued warf. statement was made then that this extra dividend was from the accrued prof-its on the bonds, which were found to be worth considerably more than the value placed upon them in the estimate. If this is the case, the profits will be larger than they otherwise would be.

Has Caused Comment. One feature of the whole transaction has caused a good deal of comment among local banking people, and that was the high price that was paid for the bank. The only other bld that was made for it was \$190 a share, and the people who made that

had fixed for themselves a limit of \$200 beyond which they would not have gone and it is generally believed that a bid o \$201 would have secured the bank as readily as one of \$221. As the owners of the Bank of the Republic also control the Metropoli-tan Bank, they hope to be able to transfer much of the business of the former to the latter institution. Will Work Hardship.

The liquidation of the Bank of the Re public will tring some hardship to its employes. Many of them have grown up in the bank, and doubtless looked forward to years of uninterrupted employment, and it will come hard on ome hard on them to be unceremoned dropped right in the middle of sum mer, when it is no easy thing to secure new

ASSESSING THE DUTY. Ruling by Assistant Secretary Spauld-

ing. Assistant Secretary Spaulding has decided, in the case of goods imported for immediate transportation in bond to interior ports, that duties shall be assessed in accordance with the tariff law in operation at the date of their arrival at the cutward port, without regard to the date of their arrival at the interior port to which they may be consigned. This depassage of a new tariff law, and is strictly in line with the action of the Treasury De-partment when the McKinley tariff act of 1800 was pending in Congress.

TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED. No Division in Committee on the

Warner Nomination. The senate committee on commerce to day, after exhaustive inquiry into the charges against John Goodnow, nominated as consul general to Shanghai, and B. H. Warner, jr., nominated as consul to Leipsic, agreed to report both with favorable recommendations. There was no division in the committee on the Warner nomina tion. Senator Berry voted against Good-now. The committee also decided upon a now. The committee also decided upon a favorable report in the case of F. H. Heus tis, nominated for collector of the Puget Sound district in Washington.

WILL BE EXEMPTED.

Deputy Collectors to Be Taken Fron

Senator Pritchard, chairman of the committee on civil service, has been informed that the civil service commission has agreed to a proposition to separate the deputy collectors of customs and internal revenue from the classified service, and that an order to this effect will soon be prepared and sent to the President.

CORWINE DISTISSED. Sentence of the Court Approved by

the President. The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Paymaster John Ccrwine of the navy, who was recently court-martialed for embezzlement, but he has remitted so much of the sentence as provided for two years' imprisonment.

To Test Range and Position. The duties of the late board to test range and position finders, devolved upon the board on the regulation of seacoast artillery fire, and Major John G. D. Knight, corps of engineers, and Captain Frank E. Holbs, ordnance department, have been detailed as additional members of the board, to sit upon it only when called to-gether by its president for the purpose of considering range and position finders.

Another Suburban Railway. Mr. Powers introduced in the House to day the bill introduced in the House to-day the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pettigrew, to incorporate the Washing-ton and University Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

WILL GO OUT OF BUSINESS CONFEREES CHOSEN

The Tariff Bill Received by the House.

ADOPTION OF A SPECIAL ORDER

Non-Concurrence in the Senate Amendments Expressed.

MR. LEWIS MAKES PROTEST

There was a full attendance in the House of Representatives today to receive the return of the tariff bill, which was sent to the Senate March 31, ninety-eight days ago. The galleries were also well filled with spectators.

A lively incident occurred immediately after the reading of the journal. Mr. Lewis (Wash.) was on his feet clamoring for recognition as soon as the journal had been approved, but the chair announced a message from the Senate. Amid bursts of applause from the republican side. Secretary Cox of the Senate then announced the passage of House bill 379 (the tariff bill), with sundry amendments, upon which the Senate requested a conference.

Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) and Mr. Lewis both claimed the attention of the chair as soon as the message from the Senate had been read. Mr. Dalzell had a special order from the committee on rules to present, and the Speaker was disposed to recognize him, but Mr. Lewis loudly demanded to be heard on a matter of the highest privilege, affecting the integrity of the House.

Mr. W. A. Stone and several other republicans called vehemently for the regular order. There was a great deal of confusion. Mr. Lewis was gesticulating wildly in the

area in front of the Speaker's chair. At last the chair decided to hear Mr. Lewis, who proceeded in an excited manner to declare that the House was a disorganized body without legality and that constitutionally it was dissolved. He continued amid many interruptions and calls for the regular order. Mr. Lewis appealed with a great show of courtesy to his "peers" to

When the republicans laughed at his characterization of them he turned and

characterization of them he turned and remarked that perhaps he flattered them beyond their deserts.

At last the Speaker put an end to Mr. Lewis' speech by ruling that he had not presented a question of privilege.

"The gentleman having stated his proposition—namely, that this is not a House," said the Speaker, "the chair rules that he does not present a question of privilege."

Mr. Lewis attempted to appeal but the Mr. Lewis attempted to appeal, but the chair declined to entertain the appeal. Mr. Lewis thereupon subsided and Mr. Dalzell offered the special order agreed upon by

the committee on rules.
It provided that immediately upon its adoption it should be in order to move to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the tariff bill and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate, with provision for the appointment of conferees and the re-

ibering of the paragraphs of the bill

Debate on the Special Order. The debate upon the special order was in no way sensational. Mr. Dalzeil briefly explained that the purpose of the order was to hasten action on the bill, to avoid de-

lays and to immediately send the bili to conference. There were about 800 amendments, and the sconer the conferees began work the sooner would an agreement be reached. In reply to a question, Mr. Dalzell said that of course, if the resolution was adopted, no vote could be had on separate amend-

merts. "If we adopt this order and send the bill to conference will opportunity be given to move concurrence at a future time? asked Mr. Swanson (Va.).
"That depends on the action of House," replied Mr. Dalzell.

Mr. Dingley called attention to the fact that these proposed proceedings were exactly similar to those had when the son bill was sent to conference. On that occasion, he said, the other side

gave this course its full concurrence.

When Mr. Dalzell concluded he yielded ten minutes to Mr. Bailey, the minority leader, but at the latter's request increased it to twenty minutes. Mr. Bailey in turn it to twenty minutes. Mr. Bailey in tur yielded a portion of his time to Mr. M. Millin of Tennessee and Mr. Swanson of Virginia. The former tried to offer an amendment to the special order setting aside tomorrow for the consideration of the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution and Saturday for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill, but Mr. Dalzell said he had not yielded for the purpose of amendment. Besides he submitted that amendment was not germare.

Mr. McMillin argued that if the House was to proceed at last to do business those matters should be disposed of. "You should enact legislation," said he "to release the people from the bankruptcy into which you are thrusting them and to

aid the people of Cuba in their struggle for Mr. Swanson contended that the House Mr. Swanson contended that the House should have an opportunity to vote on such of the amendments as they now de-sired to act upon. Mr. Bailey, in closing the debate for his side, said if the minority had been given assurances of a reason able time for debate when the conference report was presented to the House the

have been antagonized.

He defended the course of the democrats in the Senate, showing that no attempt had been made there to delay action on a partisan tariff measure, and contrasted with that the refusal of the House to con sider the non-partisan Cuban resolution and the bankruptcy bill, both of which, he said were approved by the overwhelming sentiment of the people.

Mr. Bailey's allusion to Cuba was warn

ly applauded by the democrats, who renewed their demonstration when Mr. Balley said that the President had found time to send a special ambassador 3,000 miles tattend the festivities in honor of a Eu narch, but none to send even message of sympathy to people struggling for freedom at our very doors.

Mr. Dalzell, in closing the debate, said that there was no doubt that a reasonable time would be allowed for debate on the conference report.

Special Order Adopted.

The previous question was ordered, 142-107. The resolution was adopted, 143-104. Mr. Dingley, in pursuance of its provisions, moved that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, and that the House agree to the conference asked for by the Senate. Mr. Bailey stated that in view of the

fact that the rest of the day was devoted to tributes to the memory of the late Wm. S. Holman of Indiana, he would not call for a division on the motion, which was adopted.

The Speaker announced the appointmen as conferees of Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsyl-vania, Hopkins of Illinois and Grosvenor of Ohio, republicans, and Messrs. Balley of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Wheeler of Alabama, democrats.

Eulogising Judge Holman The House spent the remainder of the The House spent the remainder of the off the range, leaving not) afternoon, under the special order adopted of coarse hay on the groun

last week, listening to eulogies on the life and public services of Judge Holman.

First Meeting of Conferees. The first meeting of the conferees of the Senate and House on the tariff bill began at 2:40 this afternoon in the room of the Senate committee on finance. The meeting was attended by both the republicans and the democrats constituting the committee from each of the houses.

The clerks of the Senate committee on finance and the House committee on ways

and means were also present. The meet-ing was a formal one.

The democratic members of the conference remained less than ten minutes. They withdrew upon the intimation of the republicans that they desired an opportunity to reconcile their differences before consulting with the democrats. It was recalled that this minutes of the control of th ed that this privilege had been conceded to the party in power in 1800 and in 1804, and the democrats did not demur to the

proposition.

With the departure of the democrats the republicans representing the Senate and the House entered upon a general exchange of views regarding the bill.

DRAGGING FOR THE HEAD

Thorn and Mrs. Nack Indicted for Murder of Guldensuppe.

Martin Thorn, Who is Accused of His

Murder, Preserves a Dogged Silence. NEW YORK, July 8.-The grand jury

this afternoon indicted Martin Thorn and

Mrs. Augusta Nack for murder in the first

degree in connection with the Guldensuppe NEW YORK, July 8.-Dragging East river in search of the head of William Guldensuppe, the murdered and dismem bered bath house operator, was begun today under the direction of the detective bureau. Acting Inspector O'Brien is less confident of finding the missing head than he is of extorting a full confession from Martin Thorn, the alleged murderer. The latter 's said to have given the inspector today a detailed account of his movements from the day before the murder until the time of his arrest, evading, however, all

efforts to extort from him any statement regarding his doings on the fateful day. He is alleged to have admitted hiring the one-horse surrey for Mrs. Nack and having driven her to Woodside in it. He admitted as alleged, sending a messenger to Buck's saloon to tell Mrs. Nack that a lady wished to see her on the corner. He told of send-ing the two boys to Mrs. Nack's house for a valise on the day prior to Mrs. Nack's arrest and of all of his movements after

Friday. Friday.

Here he stopped.

When questioned regarding his movements on that day he refused to say a As an effect of confinement and the

As an effect of confinement and the knowledge that his every word and gesture are noted by officers stationed in view of his cell, Thorn is losing flesh rapidly, and Inspector O'Brien hopes that he will soon break down and make a full confession.

District Attorney Olcott announced that as the result of his conference with District Attorney Youngs of Queens county yesterday the trial of Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack will take place in New York county.

INHERITS CRIMINAL TENDENCY. Martin Thorn Came From Posen,

Where Murders Are Frequent. Prof. Walter Jaeger, a well-known German educator of Brooklyn, in speaking of the blood-thirstiness of the murderer of Guldensuppe, said; "It is a singular thing that Martin Thorn or Martin Torzewsti, rather, should have

come from the section of the German empire which is notorious for producing criminals. The hamlet of Budzin, in Posen, has a bad name throughout Germany. Posen s in the northeastern section of the empire, and the country is cut up with a large number of small streams and lakes tributary to the Vistula. The water is largely stagnant, and the physical condition of the province is unattractive. The inhabitants of Budzin we used to call Wasser Polacks, or Water Poles, and a Water Pole in Germany is usually a pretty tough customer. Bloodier murders are committed by the Water Poles of Posen than by any people in the empire. The men are largely char-acterized by low cunning, treachery and deception. Although for many years a German province, Posen today is hardl Germanized. The masses use the Polis language. The children are taught Ger man, but everything else is Polish. The crime with which Thorn is charged is sin-gularly like some that have been recorded by the police of Posen during the last gen

CONFERENCE WITH SALISBURY.

Commissioner Foster Finds Him Disposed to Reopen Seal Question. LONDON, July 8.-The conferences be tween United States Ambassador Hay and John W. Foster, the United States seal commissioner, on the one side, and the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, on the other, relative to the question of seal protection, have resulted in the British prime minister showing more disposition to reopen the question than when the United States first equested that this be done. Experts be-enging to the foreign office are compiling to sustain the British contention

U. S. CRUISER AT TANGIER.

Will Support the Protest of Consul General Burke. TANGIER, Morocco, July 8.-The United States cruiser San Francisco has arrived here and the United States cruiser Raleigh

is expected here tomorrow. The San Francisco and Raleigh have been sent to Tangler to support the pro-test of United States Consul General Burke against the discrimination of the authorifusing to pernit them to employ native help, a privilege which is allowed Euro-pears. American citizens, in consequence of this discrimination, have had their busi-

COLORADO'S SIZZLING WEATHER.

man has not recovered from his Fourth

Torrid Heat Follows Sleet and Snov Shoeing of Last Week. DENVER, Col., July 8.-The weather

ness interfered with.

of July experience, when he sent snow shoeing and sleet to many prominent towns. Now he has broken loose in another direction and the result is that the state is sizzling. Reports from Sterling and the lower tiers of counties state that the heat is unprecedented, and that in many places the thermometer registers 105 and over. In fact, it was so hot that it was not safe for men or animals to venture out of doors during the hottest part of the day. Field operations were abandoned. Some fear is felt for crops in the field, which are wilting under the awful blight, and the pasture that stockmen had been expecting to support their cattle through the summer is in danger of being burned off the range, leaving nothing but a crop

## CHANGED HIS MIND

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Currency Message Not Sent to Congress Today.

OPPOSITION OF THE REPUBLICANS

Afraid to Embarrass Progress of the Tariff Bill.

VIEWS OF THE LEADERS

President McKinley unexpectedly changed his mind about sending his currency message to Congress today. It is not known when this determination was reached, but it was officially announced shortly after Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee of the House and Senator Allison had talked with the President. This was by 10 o'clock this morning. Senator Allison was one of the first visitors, and was followed by Chairman Dingley. They were not in conference together with the President, arriving and departing separ-

It is thought that Chairman Dingley urged against the message going in today on the ground that it might greatly complicate the situation in the House and delay action on the tariff bill. The President is so anxious to get the tariff bill through at the earliest moment that he will not put anything in its way.

What the Lenders Said.

Republican leaders who saw the Presiient last night, as well as those who visited him this morning, put the matter to the President in the same light as Chairman Dingley. They urged that the House was at work today under a special order, which, if not changed, would be followed by adjournment until Menday. Should the currency message go in it would afford the opposition room for various tactics and for efforts to have committees appointed. In addition to the prospect held out of In addition to the prospect need out of immediate delay to the tariff bill, the President has been strongly urged since last night to hold the message up until the regular session of Congress. Numerous congressmen who visited him today spoke to him in this strain. It is heid out to him that the Senate will under no disto him that the Senate will, under no circumstances, agree to his proposition for a currency commission. Then he is told that the message now will open the floodgates of oratory, renew all the financial discussion of last year and possibly en-danger the tariff bill to a more serious degree than is thought of.

These arguments have been used on the President by those who are in favor of his

plan at some other time, and by those who oppose the formation of a currency com-mission altogether. A number of the President's closest friends may be ranked in the latter class.

May Wait Until Next Session. As the House will be closed for business until Monday, the President can send his message in any time between now and then, as nothing could be done in the meantime by democrats or populists to hold back the tariff. It is not among the impossibilities, however, that the President may decide to withhold the message until the next session, in deference to the wishes of his friends. On the other hand, he may

decide to send it in tomorrow. The im-pression this afternoon was that the message would go in tomorrow.

The President has put himself on record and can afford to wait if it is the wish of the republican leaders of Congress. Before noon Senator Hanna was ushered into the President's room and remained

there a long time in conference with the Chief Executive. He was followed by Senator Elkins.

Mr. Dingley's Visit. Chairman Dingley talked fully with the President on the outlook for the tariff bill. Mr. Dingley said to a Star reporter that he was afraid that the bill could not be put through conference within a week. He hoped this could be done, but he had seri-

The conference of the ways and means chairman and the President was cordia and each expressed a wish that there should be thorough co-operation. Senator Allison was more sanguine of a

speedy passage than Mr. Dingley. Senator Allison thought everything could be ac-complished within a week.

Impossible to Pass Congress With the Senate in its present state of mind-and there is no prospect of a change -it would be impossible to get through Congress a measure authorizing the appointment of a currency commission. Not only are the democrats, silver republicans and populists determined that such a measure shall not pass, but there is also considerable opposition to it among republicans in the Senate. It is understool that both Mr. Allison and Mr. Aldrich, the leaders of the finance committee, are seriously op-

Moreover, there is a partial agreement, or rather an understanding, between the op-position and the managers of the tariff bill that no attempt is to made to take up the currency proposition. The opponents of the Hawalian annexation say that there is similar agreement as to the Hawaiian treaty, as respects this session.

A short time ago, when it was announced that the President was to ask action on the currency commission proposition, some of the opposition leaders intimated to Mr.

posed to the proposition.

on and other republicans that if Congress was to take up other legislation when the tariff bill was voted on they could not feel disposed to hasten action on the tariff. The reply was that it would obviously be impossible to keep a quorum in the Senate gor other legislation and that, therefore, none would be attempted. The managers of the tariff bill saw that their measure would be

seriously retarded in its passage if this as-surance was not given, and thereupon they began to use influence with the President to prevent him from asking for the ency commission.

They were greatly in hopes that he had decided to abandon the idea of sending a message to Congress on the subject.

Notified by the Opposition. When it was announced at the White House yesterday that a message would be sent in today, the republican leaders were notified by some of the opposition that if an attempt was made to pass a commit sion bill it would seriously interfere with the adoption of the conference report on the tariff, and that congress would have to remain in session until December if the effort to get the commission were persisted in. It is said that both Mr. Allison and Mr. Aldrich gave assurances that the mat-

Mr. Aldrich gave assurances that the matter would not be pressed.

It is thoroughly understood by the republican leaders in the Senate to be utterly useless to attempt any sort of financial
legislation at this session, and they are
generally opposed to becoming involved in
a contest that would keep them here all
the summer. The fact that they have been
able to pass the tariff bill has not deserved
them as to their helplessness in any case
where the opposition determines upon a
stubborn resistance. The opposition being
determined not to permit legislation, it is